

WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

Serratt-His Voyage to America-His Condition, and the Prospect of his Trial.

The despatches of Commander Jeffries, of the Swatara, were read by Secretary Welles this morning, stating that he left Vlahoffa on the 28th of January, and reached Madrid on the 23d of January, which place he left the same day after sailing. Very rough weather was experienced during the passage, but no damage was sustained by the Swatara. Prior to the arrival of the Swatara instructions were issued to Commodore Radford, at the Navy Yard, directing him to have her anchored in the stream, and allow no communication with her.

The Swatara lies in the stream about fifty yards from the wharves of the Navy Yard, and up to noon today there had been no communication whatever with her, or to the shore, except that Commander Jeffries reported to Admiral Radford a short time after her arrival, and sent his despatches to the Department.

This morning, a bench warrant was issued by District Supreme Court to Marshal Gooding, instructing him to take Serratt into custody. An iron-clad cell, at the Navy Yard, designed especially for desperate criminals, has been prepared for his reception, and the Marshal will take charge of him as soon as he is delivered to the civil authorities.

The mail for the Swatara this morning received on board by being handed on to the line. The prisoner Serratt is said to be confined below decks, strictly guarded, and in excellent health. He says little, and positively denies that he is John A. Serratt, the assassin of the late President.

Personal. Thurston Weed and A. T. Stewart, of New York, were on the House floor to-day.

The Navy Yard Bargain. A delegation from Newport, Rhode Island, is here, urging that the Naval School be removed to that point. The delegation claim it as a part of the arrangement with the friends of League Island.

F. P. Blair's Mission to Boston. It is reported about town to-day, that Francis P. Blair has gone to Boston to offer the position of Secretary of State to John A. Andrew, and is stated to be a part of the programme under which the Postmaster-Generalship has been tendered to Horace Greeley.

Post Office Appropriation. The Post Office Appropriation bill, which contains the following clauses, has been approved by the President:—

For mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, \$2,000,000, to be paid in three equal installments, the first on or before February 1, 1887, the second on or before February 1, 1888, and the third on or before February 1, 1889.

Export Duties to Venezuela. A decree of the Government of Venezuela establishes the following rates of export duties on all goods to be exported to the United States, to be paid by the exporters, and to be collected by the customs of the United States.

The Committee of Conference. The Speaker has appointed Messrs. Stevens, Shellabarger and McKim as a Committee of Conference on the part of the House on the Reconstruction bill. The Senate, a few minutes before 1, received notice of the action of the House, and are now debating whether they will appoint a Committee of Conference on their part.

Proceedings of Congress. Senate. Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, to regulate the salaries of saloons, or steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes, which was considered and read.

in the other House was the result of not the best faith on the part of the professional friends of the measure. He should object to any compromise that could be effected.

Mr. Stewart asked if it was in order to continue to debate without asking a Conference Committee.

Mr. Williams did not know upon what authority Mr. Conness had confidence in a Conference Committee.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

Mr. Williams did not think it possible to pass an act of Conference Committee on the bill.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader. This Court began the usual business, John K. Valentine, Esq., acting United States District Attorney.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Peter S. Buer. The defendant in this case was charged with having in his possession and passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of \$50, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT. Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambric, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET COOPER & CONARD. NINTH.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

Black Alpaca, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents. Black Mohairs, 75, 80 cents, \$1.00. Black Wool Delaines, 50, 55, 60 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. No. 222 and 224 MARKET STREET. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning, February 21, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Friday Morning, February 22, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Saturday Morning, February 23, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Sunday Morning, February 24, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Monday Morning, February 25, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Tuesday Morning, February 26, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Wednesday Morning, February 27, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Thursday Morning, February 28, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

On Friday Morning, February 29, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and lots of stables and fancy articles in woolens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.